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## CHEMICAL INDUSTRY WORKERS DEVELOP NEW PROCESSES

The personnel of the leading enterprises of the chemical industry, i.e., the Chirchik (Order of the Labor Red Banner) Electrochemical Combine imeni Stalin, the Derogemilovskiv Chemical Flant imeni Frunze, and the Order of the Labor Red Banner Chemical Combine (director, Barotin), have requested that all workers of the chemical industry develop All-Union socialistic competition to fulfill and exceed the Five-Year Flan and to fulfill the plan for 1946 ahead of schedule.

The workers, engineers, and clerks of enterprises of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry took up the initiative of these progressive organizations. They fulfilled and exceeded the plan for the first year of the new Stalin Five-Iear Plan.

Individual workers are lemonstrating their ability to advance themselves and, at the same time, improve industrial standards. For example, A. F. Saprokhin increased the content of available phosphoric anhydride in superphosphate from the standard 16.8 percent to 17.3 - 17.2 percent, while his chop averaged 17.1 - 17.2 percent.

I. M. Timonin, leading worker in the plant directed by Kovalev, during a training period in hydrochloric acid production technology suggested three improvements which were later put to use in production: (1) continuous operation of the process by removing the condensate without stopping the absorption system; (2) changing the acid pipe system to improve observation of the absorption process; and (3) including a first water neutralizer to improve the quality of the reactive acid. As a rosult, the factory produced 2 1/2 times more pure hydrochloric acid in the first 9 months of 1946 than in the whole year of 1945.

. The Derbenevskiy Chemical Plant imeni Stalin and the plant directed by Gonopoblev were first to receive the Transferable Red Banner of the Council of Ministers USSR for their work in September  $19^{\rm h}6$ .

Engr Yo. G. Kazi, foreman of the azo dyes shop of the Derbenevskiy Chemical Plant inleni Stalin, has worked at the plant since 1929; he started work as a laborer in the production haboratory. In 1931, Kazi was enrelled as a student in the Moscow Chemicotechnical Institute imeni D. I. Mendeleyev, which he attended

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without leaving his job. In 1936, upon finishing the Institute, he was designated shift foreman in the azo dyes shop; in 1940 he was made assistant foreman of the shop, and in January 1941, foreman.

For a number of years the shop directed by Kazi has substantially exceeded the plan, has been exemplary in complying with technical regulations, and has maintained good indexes in production quality and cost; moreover, the shop has had to become familiar with a number of complex dyes which were not produced before.

Engr N. L. Trukhanov, shop foreman of the plant directed by Gonoboblev, has succeeded in transforming his shop, which was one of the lagging shops, into one of the leading shops of the plant. For 9 months of 1946, the plan was exceeded 13.1 percent, the problem of full utilization of the product was solved, and production was increased substantially. Both the basic and sublimated product produced are of good quality.

In connection with the development of work on reconstruction and construction of enterprises, mines, homes, and cultural-recrestional institutions, and also with the expansion of operating industries, many enterprises and constructions have felt the need for mangover. At the same time, a number of enterprises and constructions have had an exceedingly large staff of administrative-control personnel, which has hindered and reduced production quality and has placed a heavy further upon production cost.

G. Sergiyenko, a timekeeper in the Kolomenskiy Locomotive Plant imeni Kuybyshev, promoted a scheme whereby clerical workers were transferred to shop work. Sergiyenko's idea was snapped up by clerks of many leading enterprises of the chemical industry. At the plant directed by Gonoboblev, the director's secretary, Zolotova, announced a desire to transfer to production and now has successfully mastered the trade of electricians. At the same plant, warehousemen Ignatov and Zhukova transferred to work as "apparatchiks" at one of the important shops. At the Karacharovskiy Plastics Plant, shep planner Golikov now manufactures plastic articles. Koplyugova, accountant at the Kuskovskiy Chemical Plant, has become a stamp operator. There are many other similar

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